CLASS PLT, PLANTS

SECTION I - CLASS DEFINITION

This is the class for plants which are patentable under Title 35 U.S. Code, Section 161, which provides for the granting of a patent to whoever invents or discovers and asexually reproduces any distinct and new variety of plant, including cultivated sports, mutants, hybrids, and newly found seedlings other than a tuber propagated plant or a plant found in an uncultivated state.

SECTION II - LINES WITH OTHER CLASSES AND WITHIN THIS CLASS

II. LINES WITH OTHER CLASSES AND WITHIN THIS CLASS

In order to be properly classified, a patent or publication is placed in the first appearing of a series of coordinate subclasses which includes the subject matter of the patent or publication. Thus, a patent describing a plant which is both a conifer and a shrub is classified as a conifer rather than a shrub. A patent not fitting the description of any of the first line subclasses is classified in miscellaneous subclasses elsewhere. (See Subclass References to the Current Class, below.)

A subclass which is positioned one indent to the left of one or more following subclasses is considered to be the residual (miscellaneous) subclass for that group of subclasses. Thus, the subclass titled Shrubs or vines, includes those shrubs or vines which are not azaleas or rhododendrons, barberries, buddleias, etc., while the subclass titled Camellia, includes those camellias which are neither pink nor red. (See Subclass References to the Current Class, below.)

Subclasses in this class have been created based on the commercial or market class in which the plants are normally found. For example, though a tomato is botanically a fruit, it is sold as a vegetable, therefore making classification proper for the vegetable area rather than the fruit area. Though some varieties of philodendron may grow as a vine, it is normally sold with the ornamental foliage plants and therefore is classified in that area rather than with the vines and shrubs. (See Subclass References to the Current Class, below.)

If a plant is noted for its flowers and its foliage, it will normally be classified with the ornamental flowering plants since those subclasses appear in the schedule prior to the ornamental foliage subclasses. Whether a plant is noted for its foliage or its flowers may sometimes be a subjective decision. When in doubt, look at the subclass definitions for guidance.

The color definitions given herein are substantially those found in Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, Unabridged, published by G.C. Merriam Co., Springfield, MA. Each color definition refers to one or more plant patents so that the blossoms of the plant patents themselves comprise a kind of color chart to illustrate the words of the definitions. The color designations apply to the color of the blossom when it is newly open and in an unfaded condition, i.e., not in bud or in full bloom. The color designation in the patent specification is the color used to determine placement of patents.

The effects of light and shadow should be discounted when determining the true color of a blossom for purposes of classification. Also, the color at the base of the petal should be disregarded except where a two-tone or bicolor effect is quite obvious.

All the color designations refer to solid colors unless clearly indicated otherwise. Thus, considering the group of climbing roses, a striped or bicolor rose would not be proper for any of the indented subclasses but would be placed in the miscellaneous subclass for climbing roses. In determining whether or not a blossom has a solid color, the appearance of the flower as a whole is the proper criterion. Minor flecks and gradations of color should be disregarded. However, both faces of all petals must be substantially the same color. (See References to the Current Class, below.)

SECTION III - SUBCLASS REFERENCES TO THE CURRENT CLASS

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS:

109, for climbing roses.
156+, for fruit.
213, for a plant classified as a conifer.
226, for a plant classified as a shrub.
226, for shrubs or vines which are not azaleas or rhodendrons, barberries, buddleias, etc.
243, for camellias which are neither pink nor red.
258, for vegetable.
373+, for ornamental foliage plants.
395, for miscellaneous.

SECTION IV - REFERENCES TO OTHER CLASSES

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

800, Multicellular Living Organisms and Unmodified Parts Thereof and Related Processes, subclasses 295+ for living multicellular plants and separated or severed parts thereof that have not undergone any modification or treatment subsequent to their separation (e.g., untreated seeds, etc.).

SUBCLASSES

101 ROSE:
This subclass is indented under the class definition. Plant which is a member of the genus Rosa and not otherwise provided for.

102 Shrub:
This subclass is indented under subclass 101. Rose plant which is characterized as highly basally dominant, forming a profusion of upwardly extending canes, resulting in a dense, mounded, shrub-like specimen plant as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 9715, 9191, and 8680.

(1) Note.This plant may also be characterized by short to medium length flowering stems, superior cold hardiness and disease resistance, coarseness of the blooms and/or plant, and abundant foliage. Shrub-like plants with highly quartered blooms are also included in this subclass.

103 White:
This subclass is indented under subclass 102. Shrub rose characterized by blossoms which are white (a color comparable to fresh snow; a neutral or achromatic color of highest brilliance; the lightest gray) as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 9650, 9374, and 8871.

104 Yellow:
This subclass is indented under subclass 102. Shrub rose characterized by blossoms which are yellow (a color which resembles the hue of ripe lemons or the color of sulfur) as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 9007, 8668, and 8682.

105 Orange:
This subclass is indented under subclass 102. Shrub rose characterized by blossoms which are orange (a color varying from reddish red-yellow to red-yellow, in saturation from high to very high, and in brilliance from medium to high), as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 9705, 9527, and 9524.

106 Salmon:
This subclass is indented under subclass 102. Shrub rose characterized by blossoms which are salmon (a color which is reddish red-yellow, of medium saturation and high brilliance), as typified by U.S. plant patent No. 7312.

107 Pink:
This subclass is indented under subclass 102. Shrub rose characterized by blossoms which are pink (a color varying from reddish blue-red to yellowish red, from low to medium saturation and from high to very high brilliance), as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 9680, 9641, and 9526.

108 Red:
This subclass is indented under subclass 102. Shrub rose characterized by blossoms which are red (a color ranging from that of blood to that of a ruby), as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 9649, 9537, and 9554.

109 Climber:
This subclass is indented under subclass 101. Rose plant characterized by vigorous, long, erect or lax canes suitable for training on trellises or fences, as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 8019, 6892, and 5049.

(1) Note. "Pillar" and "Rambler" roses are proper for this and indented subclasses.

110 White:
This subclass is indented under subclass 109. Climbing rose characterized by blossoms which are white (a color comparable to fresh snow; a neutral or achromatic color of highest brilliance; the lightest gray), as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 8689, 6706, and 2284.

111 Yellow:
This subclass is indented under subclass 109. Climbing rose characterized by blossoms

which are yellow (a color which resembles the hue of ripe lemons or the color of sulphur), as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 9012, 8411, and 6509.

112 Orange:
This subclass is indented under subclass 109.
Climbing rose characterized by blossoms which are orange (a color varying from reddish red-yellow to red-yellow, in saturation from high to very high, and in brilliance from medium to high), as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 9356, 9233, and 9013.

113 Salmon:
This subclass is indented under subclass 109.
Climbing rose characterized by blossoms which are salmon (a color which is reddish red-yellow, of medium saturation and high brilliance) as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 7617, 6596, and 1606.

114 Pink:
This subclass is indented under subclass 109.
Climbing rose characterized by blossoms which are pink (a color varying from reddish blue-red to yellowish red, from low to medium saturation, and from high to very high brilliance), as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 9612, 9492, and 7196.

115 Red:
This subclass is indented under subclass 109.
Climbing rose characterized by blossoms which are red (a color ranging from that of blood to that of a ruby), as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 8741, 6817, and 4910.

116 Miniature:
This subclass is indented under subclass 101.
Rose plant which is characterized primarily by short stature (ranging in height from a few inches to approximately 20 inches), petite foliage, and blossoms of a diameter which is generally 1.5 inches or less, as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 9749, 9734, and 9033.

117 White:
This subclass is indented under subclass 116.
Miniature rose characterized by blossoms which are white (a color comparable to fresh snow; a neutral or achromatic color of highest brilliance; the lightest gray), as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 9280, 9279, and 9016.

118 Yellow:
This subclass is indented under subclass 116.
Miniature rose characterized by blossoms which are yellow (a color which resembles the hue of ripe lemons or the color of sulphur), as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 9414, 9401, and 9159.

119 Orange:
This subclass is indented under subclass 116.
Miniature rose characterized by blossoms which are orange (a color varying from reddish red-yellow to red-yellow, in saturation from high to very high, and in brilliance from medium to high), as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 9656, 7606, and 7558.

120 Salmon:
This subclass is indented under subclass 116.
Miniature rose characterized by blossoms which are salmon (a color which is reddish red-yellow, of medium saturation and high brilliance) as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 9018, 8515, and 7032.

121 Pink:
This subclass is indented under subclass 116.
Miniature rose characterized by blossoms which are pink (a color varying from reddish blue-red to yellowish red, from low to medium saturation, and from high to very high brilliance), as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 9735, 9717, and 9651.

122 Red:
This subclass is indented under subclass 116.
Miniature rose characterized by blossoms which are red (a color ranging from that of blood to that of a ruby), as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 9528, 9483, and 9090.

123 Super-miniature:
This subclass is indented under subclass 101.
Rose plant which is primarily characterized as being greater in height, stature, foliage size, and bloom size than miniatures, but still lesser than floribundas, as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 9821, 9798, and 9786.

(1) Note.Typical height ranges would be from greater than 18 inches to 30 inches plus, with bloom diameters characterized

as greater than 1.5 inches, usually in the range of 2 to 2.5 inches.

124 White:
This subclass is indented under subclass 123. Super-miniature rose characterized by blossoms which are white (a color comparable to fresh snow; a neutral or achromatic color of highest brilliance; the lightest gray), as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 8899, 8850, and 5557.

125 Yellow:
This subclass is indented under subclass 123. Super-miniature rose characterized by blossoms which are yellow (a color which resembles the hue of ripe lemons or the color of sulfur), as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 6560, 5690, and 5427.

126 Orange:
This subclass is indented under subclass 123. Super-miniature rose characterized by blossoms which are orange (a color varying from reddish red-yellow to red-yellow, in saturation from high to very high, and in brilliance from medium to high), as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 9420, 8578, and 5246.

127 Salmon:
This subclass is indented under subclass 123. Super-miniature rose characterized by blossoms which are salmon (a color which is reddish red-yellow, of medium saturation and high brilliance), as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 8554, 7188, and 5118.

128 Pink:
This subclass is indented under subclass 123. Super-miniature rose characterized by blossoms which are pink (a color varying from reddish blue-red to yellowish red, from low to medium saturation, and from high to very high brilliance), as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 9790, 6139, and 6132.

129 Red:
This subclass is indented under subclass 123. Super-miniature rose characterized by blossoms which are red (a color ranging from that of blood to that of a ruby), as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 9160, 9063, and 8555.

130 Grandiflora or hybrid tea:
This subclass is indented under subclass 101. Rose plant characterized as free flowering with large, well-shaped blooms borne singly or in small clusters on long stems, as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 9806, 9805, and 9706.

131 Red bicolor:
This subclass is indented under subclass 130. Grandiflora or hybrid tea rose characterized by blooms in which either the reverse or face side of the petal is red (a color ranging from that of blood to that of a ruby) and the other side of the petal is a different color, as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 9376, 9064, and 9052.

132 Mottled, multiple, or striped colors:
This subclass is indented under subclass 130. Grandiflora or hybrid tea rose characterized by blooms exhibiting a splashing, striping, speckling, or dotting of two or more distinct colors, as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 9574, 9037, 8590, and 3623.

133 White:
This subclass is indented under subclass 130. Grandiflora or hybrid tea rose characterized by blooms which are white (a color comparable to fresh snow; a neutral or achromatic color of highest brilliance; the lightest gray), as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 9833, 9402, and 9328.

134 Yellow:
This subclass is indented under subclass 130. Grandiflora or hybrid tea rose characterized by blooms which are yellow (a color which resembles the hue of ripe lemons or the color of sulphur), as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 9719, 9608, and 9591.

135 Orange:
This subclass is indented under subclass 130. Grandiflora or hybrid tea rose characterized by blooms which are orange (a color varying from reddish red-yellow to red-yellow, in saturation from high to very high, and in brilliance from medium to high), as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 9609, 9170, and 9116.

136 Salmon:
This subclass is indented under subclass 130. Grandiflora or hybrid tea rose characterized by

blooms which are salmon (a color which is reddish red-yellow, of medium saturation and high brilliance), as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 9330, 9043, 8629.

137 Light to medium pink:
This subclass is indented under subclass 130. Grandiflora or hybrid tea rose characterized by blooms which range from a light to a medium shade of pink (a color varying from reddish blue-red to yellowish red, from low to medium saturation, and from high to very high brilliance), as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 9808, 9807, and 9289.

138 Dark pink:
This subclass is indented under subclass 130. Grandiflora or hybrid tea rose characterized by blooms which are a dark shade of pink (a color varying from reddish blue-red to yellowish red, from low to medium saturation, and from high to very high brilliance), as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 9564, 9403, and 8632.

139 Light to medium red:
This subclass is indented under subclass 130. Grandiflora or hybrid tea rose characterized by blooms which range from a light to medium shade of red (a color ranging from that of blood to that of a ruby), as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 9862, 9736, and 9636.

140 'Dark red:
This subclass is indented under subclass 130. Grandiflora or hybrid tea rose characterized by blooms which are a dark shade of red (a color ranging from that of blood to that of a ruby), as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 9974, 9915, and 8754.

141 Floribunda or polyantha:
This subclass is indented under subclass 101. Rose plant characterized as very free flowering with blooms borne in clusters as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 9600, 9171, and 9161.

(1) Note.Floribundas are generally of lesser stature than hybrid teas or grandifloras, and polyanthas are generally smaller than floribundas, in bloom size as well as stature.

142 Red bicolor:
This subclass is indented under subclass 141. Floribunda or polyantha rose characterized by blooms in which either the reverse or face side of the petal is red (a color ranging from that of blood to that of a ruby) and the other side of the petal is a different color, as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 9405, 8579, and 7139.

143 Mottled, multiple, or striped colors:
This subclass is indented under subclass 141. Floribunda or polyantha rose characterized by blooms exhibiting a splashing, striping, speckling or dotting of two or more distinct colors, as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 9592, 6255, and 5399.

144 White:
This subclass is indented under subclass 141. Floribunda or polyantha rose characterized by blooms which are white (a color comparable to fresh snow; a neutral or achromatic color of highest brilliance; the lightest gray), as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 9720, 9629, 8580.

145 Yellow:
This subclass is indented under subclass 141. Floribunda or polyantha rose characterized by blooms which are yellow (a color which resembles the hue of ripe lemons or the color of sulphur), as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 9657, 9512, and 8946.

146 Orange:
This subclass is indented under subclass 141. Floribunda or polyantha rose characterized by blooms which are orange (a color varying from reddish red-yellow to red-yellow, in saturation from high to very high, and in brilliance from medium to high), as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 9711, 8900, and 5428.

147 Salmon:
This subclass is indented under subclass 141. Floribunda or polyantha rose characterized by blooms which are salmon (a color which is reddish red-yellow, of medium saturation and high brilliance), as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 9721, 6165, and 5764.

148 Light to medium pink:
This subclass is indented under subclass 141. Floribunda or polyantha rose characterized by

blooms which range from a light to a medium shade of pink (a color varying from reddish blue-red to yellowish red, from low to medium saturation and from high to very high brilliance), as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 9722, 9613, and 9101.

149 Dark pink:
This subclass is indented under subclass 141. Floribunda or polyantha rose characterized by blooms which are a dark shade of pink (a color varying from reddish blue-red to yellowish red, from low to medium saturation and from high to very high brilliance), as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 9689, 9567, and 8183.

150 Light to medium red:
This subclass is indented under subclass 141. Floribunda or polyantha rose characterized by blooms which range from a light to a medium shade of red (a color ranging from that of blood to that of a ruby), as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 9032, 8743, and 8634.

151 Dark red:
This subclass is indented under subclass 141. Floribunda or polyantha rose characterized by blooms which are a dark shade of red (a color ranging from that of blood to that of a ruby), as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 8025, 7996, and 7157.

152 NUT (INCLUDING ORNAMENTAL VARIETY):
This subclass is indented under the class definition. Plant which (a) bears edible hard-shelled dry fruit having a more or less distinct hull or (b) is an "ornamental" variety which may bear no fruit at all and is characterized by attractive foliage or blossoms.

153 Pecan:
This subclass is indented under subclass 152. Nut plant which belongs to the genus Carya and species illinoinensis.

154 Walnut:
This subclass is indented under subclass 152. Nut plant which belongs to the genus Juglans.

155 Almond:
This subclass is indented under subclass 152. Nut plant which belongs to the genus Prunus and species amygdalus.

156 FRUIT (INCLUDING ORNAMENTAL VARIETY):
This subclass is indented under the class definition. Plant which (a) bears edible and fleshy fruit or (b) is an "ornamental" variety of fruiting species which may bear no fruit at all and is characterized by attractive foliage or blossoms.

(1) Note.Interspecific hybrids are classified in the subclass which includes both or all plants involved in the interspecific cross. For example, a lemon X lime hybrid would be placed in the citrus subclass and a plum X apricot hybrid would be placed in the stone fruit subclass.

157 Blueberry:
This subclass is indented under subclass 156. Fruit plant which belongs to the genus Vaccinium.

158 Olive:
This subclass is indented under subclass 156. Fruit plant which belongs to the genus Olea.

159 Mango:
This subclass is indented under subclass 156. Fruit plant which belongs to the genus Mangifera.

160 Plantain or banana:
This subclass is indented under subclass 156. Fruit plant which belongs to the genus Musa.

161 Apple:
This subclass is indented under subclass 156. Fruit plant which belongs to the genus Malus.

162 Sport of 'Gala':
This subclass is indented under subclass 161. Apple plant which is a sport derived from the tree Gala .

163 Sport of 'Jonagold':
This subclass is indented under subclass 161. Apple plant which is a sport derived from the tree Jonagold .

164 Sport of 'Rome':
This subclass is indented under subclass 161. Apple plant which is a sport derived from the tree Rome .

165 **Sport of 'MacIntosh':**
This subclass is indented under subclass 161.
Apple plant which is a sport derived from the tree MacIntosh.

166 **Sport of 'Jonathan :**
This subclass is indented under subclass 161.
Apple plant which is a sport derived from the tree Jonathan.

167 **Sport of 'Winesap':**
This subclass is indented under subclass 161.
Apple plant which is a sport derived from the tree Winesap.

168 **Sport of 'Fuji':**
This subclass is indented under subclass 161.
Apple plant which is a sport derived from the tree Fuji.

169 **Sport of 'Cortland':**
This subclass is indented under subclass 161.
Apple plant which is a sport derived from the tree Cortland.

170 **Sport of 'Empire':**
This subclass is indented under subclass 161.
Apple plant which is a sport derived from the tree Empire .

171 **Sport of 'Red Delicious':**
This subclass is indented under subclass 161.
Apple plant which is a sport derived from the tree Red Delicious.

172 **Green or yellow fruited variety:**
This subclass is indented under subclass 161.
Apple plant which bears fruit of yellow or green predominant coloration.

173 **Crabapple:**
This subclass is indented under subclass 161.
Apple plant which is particularly noted for its ornamental shape, ultimate size, ornamental flowering habit, or any combination of such characteristics, and which would be marketed as or labelled, in the market place, with the generic identifier "crabapple".

(1) Note. Fruit of the crabapple is of reduced size, has mealy flesh, and is not normally marketable.

174 **Rootstock:**
This subclass is indented under subclass 161.
Apple plant which is derived from breeding programs or discoveries and has primary utility for use as a rootstock.

175 **Columnar habit:**
This subclass is indented under subclass 161.
Apple plant which essentially bears fruit on or on short spurs off an essentially nonbranching main vertical stem.

176 **Pear:**
This subclass is indented under subclass 156.
Plant which belongs to the genus Pyrus.

177 **Ornamental:**
This subclass is indented under subclass 176.
Pear plant which does not produce marketable fruit and which has attributes of desirable shape, canopy density, growth habit, fall coloration, etc., and is marketed as an ornamental tree.

178 **Asian:**
This subclass is indented under subclass 176.
Pear plant which produces fruit which is marketed within the market class Asian pear and which belongs to any of the species of Asian pears.

179 **Rootstock:**
This subclass is indented under subclass 176.
Pear plant which is derived from breeding programs or discoveries and has primary utility for use as a rootstock.

180 **Stone fruit tree:**
This subclass is indented under subclass 156.
Fruit plant which belongs to the genus Prunus and which may have within its genetic background more than one species within the genus.

(1) Note. Interspecific hybrids of stone fruits are proper for this subclass (e.g., plumcots, etc.).

181 **Cherry:**
This subclass is indented under subclass 180.
Stone fruit plant which belongs to the genus Prunus and is marketed as a "cherry".

(1) Note. The cherries may be further characterized as "Bird", "Pin", "Wild", "Flowering", Duke, Mahaleb, Saint Luci, Manchu, Nanking , "Sour", "Pie", "Sweet", Bing, Mazzard, Western Plum, etc.

182 Ornamental:
This subclass is indented under subclass 181.
Cherry plant which is used for ornamentation in landscape planting and which does not bear marketable fruit.

183 Rootstock:
This subclass is indented under subclass 181.
Cherry plant which is used as an understock for ornamental and fruit-bearing cherry trees.

184 Plum:
This subclass is indented under subclass 180.
Fruit plant which belongs to the genus Prunus and is marketed as a "plum".

(1) Note.The plums are further characterized as Beach, Big tree, Bullace, Damson, Canada, Chicksaw, Mountain Cherry, Common, Hortulan, Hybrid, Japanese, Myrobalan or Cherry plum, Oklahoma, Pacific, Simon, Apricot, Wild Goose, etc.

185 Prune:
This subclass is indented under subclass 184.
Plum plant which belongs to the genus Prunus and is a member of a group which may be successfully sun dried without removal of pits and marketed as a "prune".

186 Apricot:
This subclass is indented under subclass 180.
Fruit plant which belongs to the genus Prunus and is marketed as an "apricot".

(1) Note. Apricots found in this subclass include those of the species sibirica, armeniaca, mume, and dasycarpa, or hybrids having one of the subject species as the seed parent.

187 Nectarine:
This subclass is indented under subclass 180.
Fruit plant which belongs to the genus Prunus, and species persica which is characterized by having a smooth (absent fuzz or pubescence) skin covering the flesh of the fruit.

188 White-fleshed clingstone, semi-clingstone, or semi-freestone:
This subclass is indented under subclass 187.
Nectarine plant which bears fruit having flesh of predominantly white coloration and wherein the flesh once ripe is tenaciously adhered over substantially the entire surface of the stone.

(1) Note. Fruit which is described as "semi-clingstone" or "semi-freestone" is classified as "clingstone".

(2) Note. Included in this subclass is fruit with predominantly white flesh but having flecks of another color or with red stone well color.

189 White fleshed freestone:
This subclass is indented under subclass 187.
Nectarine plant which bears fruit having flesh of predominantly white coloration and wherein the flesh once ripe readily separates from the stone leaving the stone substantially free of flesh.

(1) Note. Included in this subclass is fruit with predominantly white flesh but having flecks of another color or with red stone well color.

190 Yellow-fleshed clingstone, semi-clingstone, or semi-freestone:
This subclass is indented under subclass 187.
Nectarine plant which bears fruit having flesh of predominantly yellow coloration and wherein the flesh once ripe is tenaciously adhered over substantially the entire surface of the stone.

(1) Note. For examples, see U.S. plant patent Nos. 759, 1324, and 1545.

(2) Note. Included in this subclass is fruit with flesh which is predominantly yellow but may contain flecks of color other than yellow and red stone well color.

(3) Note. Fruit which is described as "semi-clingstone" or "semi-freestone" is classified as "clingstone".

191 Dwarf or semi-dwarf:
This subclass is indented under subclass 190.
Yellow-fleshed clingstone nectarine plant wherein the tree is characterized as forming internodes of not more than one-quarter inch in length, and wherein the tree does not exceed a height of seven feet in its lifetime.

192 Yellow-fleshed freestone:
This subclass is indented under subclass 187.
Nectarine plant which bears fruit having flesh of predominantly yellow coloration and wherein the flesh once ripe readily separates from the stone leaving the stone substantially free of flesh.

(1) Note. Included in this subclass is fruit with yellow flesh having flecks other than yellow and red stone well color.

193 Dwarf or semi-dwarf:
This subclass is indented under subclass 192.
Yellow-fleshed freestone nectarine plant wherein the tree is characterized as forming internodes which do not exceed one-quarter inch in length, and wherein the height of the tree does not exceed seven feet in its lifetime.

194 Peach:
This subclass is indented under subclass 180.
Fruit plant which belongs to the genus Prunus and species persica, which is characterized by production of fruit which has skin covered by a layer of fuzz, hairs, pubescence, or tomentum.

195 White-fleshed clingstone, semi-clingstone, or semi-freestone:
This subclass is indented under subclass 194.
Peach plant which bears fruit having flesh of predominantly white coloration and wherein the flesh once ripe is tenaciously adhered over substantially the entire surface of the stone.

(1) Note. Fruit which is described as "semi-clingstone" or "semi-freestone" is classified as "clingstone".

(2) Note. Included in this subclass is fruit with predominantly white flesh but having flecks of another color or with red stone well color.

196 White-fleshed freestone:
This subclass is indented under subclass 194.
Peach plant which bears fruit having flesh of predominantly white coloration and wherein the flesh once ripe readily separates from the stone leaving the stone substantially free of flesh.

(1) Note. Included in this subclass is fruit with predominantly white flesh but having flecks of another color or with red stone well color.

197 Yellow-fleshed clingstone, semi-clingstone, or semi-freestone:
This subclass is indented under subclass 194.
Peach plant which bears fruit having flesh of predominantly yellow coloration wherein the flesh once ripe is tenaciously adhered to the stone.

(1) Note. Fruit which is described as "semi-clingstone" or "semi-freestone" is classified as "clingstone".

(2) Note. Included in this subclass is fruit with predominantly yellow flesh but having flecks other than yellow.

198 Yellow-fleshed freestone:
This subclass is indented under subclass 194.
Peach plant which bears fruit having flesh of predominantly yellow coloration wherein the flesh once ripe easily separates from the stone leaving the stone substantially free of flesh.

(1) Note. Included in this subclass is fruit having predominantly yellow flesh but with flecks other than yellow.

199 Dwarf or semi-dwarf:
This subclass is indented under subclass 198.
Yellow-fleshed freestone peach plant wherein the tree is characterized as forming internodes of not more than one-quarter inch in length, and wherein the height of the tree does not exceed seven feet in its lifetime.

200 Avocado:
This subclass is indented under subclass 156.
Fruit plant which belongs to the genus Persea and species americana.

201 Citrus:
This subclass is indented under subclass 156. Fruit plant which belongs to the genus Citrus having spritely tasting, segmented fruit covered by a rind of acidic, oily character.

202 Orange:
This subclass is indented under subclass 201. Citrus plant which belongs to the market class orange.

203 Bramble:
This subclass is indented under subclass 156. Fruit plant which belongs to the genus Rubus normally characterized as "berry bushes" or "berry vines".

204 Raspberry:
This subclass is indented under subclass 203. Bramble plant known as a raspberry which bears fruit wherein the primary stem of the berry may be readily removed without disassociating the druplets as a bunch.

(1) Note. Members of this subclass may be commonly known as Black, Blackcap, European red, American, and Purple cane raspberries.

(2) Note. Members of this subclass may be hybrids of species including idaeus, strigosus, noglectus, and occidentalis.

205 Grape:
This subclass is indented under subclass 156. Fruit plant which belongs to the genus Vitus.

206 New World:
This subclass is indented under subclass 205. Grape plant which belongs to the American species (e.g., lubruska, rotundifolia, etc.) and is characterized notably by longevity, disease resistance, high vigor, small bunches of berries, and berries having a strong, musky aroma, and large seeds.

207 Green or yellow:
This subclass is indented under subclass 205. Grape plant which bears fruit having green or yellow coloration of flesh, juice, and skin.

208 Strawberry:
This subclass is indented under subclass 156. Fruit plant which belongs to the genus Fragaria.

209 Everbearing:
This subclass is indented under subclass 208. Strawberry plant which has been developed to have an extended, lengthy harvest season; this plant is remontant in blooming and fruit setting habit and fails to ripen all fruit produced in one abbreviated season.

210 Pomegranate:
This subclass is indented under subclass 156. Fruit plant which is a subtropical ornamental or a fruiting shrub which belongs to the genus Punica and species granatum L., and is characterized by fruit which are large, globose berries, filled with sections of angular, hard seeds which are covered by juicy, red, pink, or yellow astringent acid pulp.

211 Ficus:
This subclass is indented under subclass 156. Fruit plant which belongs to the genus Ficus which includes both fruit-bearing and ornamental members.

(1) Note. Included in this subclass are the commercial groups of edible and ornamental figs and rubber plants. These plants may take the form of trees, shrubs, or vines. They may or may not form edible fruit. They are generally characterized as enduring, abuse tolerant, attractive indoor plants with glabrous leaf top surfaces of bright green; silvery to grayed-green bottom leaf surfaces, commonly having smooth color contrasting bark.

212 Flowering quince:
This subclass is indented under subclass 156. Fruit plant which belongs to the genus Cydoria.

(1) Note. Species may variously be presented as oblonga Mill and vulgaris Pers., or plants may alternatively be defined as members of Pyrus cydonia L.

213 CONIFER:
This subclass is indented under the class definition. Plant which is cone bearing, woody, with needlelike or scalelike leaves and aromatic resin ducts, and is usually evergreen and native to the temperate regions.

214 Juniper:
This subclass is indented under subclass 213. Conifer which belongs to the genus Juniperus.

215 Yew:
This subclass is indented under subclass 213. Conifer which belongs to the genus Taxus.

216 BROADLEAF TREE:
This subclass is indented under the class definition. Plant which is woody, broad leaved, generally unbranched near the base, having one distinct or rarely several distinct trunks which attain a height greater than about 10 feet.

(1) Note. Beech (Fagus) trees are proper for this subclass.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS:
247, for holly plants (Ilex).

217 Honey locust:
This subclass is indented under subclass 216. Tree which belongs to the genus Gleditsia L.

218 Poplar:
This subclass is indented under subclass 216. Tree which belongs to the genus Populus L.

219 Ash:
This subclass is indented under subclass 216. Tree which belongs to the genus Fraxinus.

220 Dogwood:
This subclass is indented under subclass 216. Tree which belongs to the family Cornaceae.

221 Elm:
This subclass is indented under subclass 216. Tree which belongs to the family Ulmaceae.

(1) Note. Plants classified in this subclass are usually in the genus Ulmus L.

222 Linden:
This subclass is indented under subclass 216. Tree which belongs to the family Tiliaceae.

(1) Note. Trees of this subclass are commonly called Basswood trees and are usually in the genus Tilia L.

223 Magnolia:
This subclass is indented under subclass 216. Tree which belongs to the family Magnoliaceae.

(1) Note. Plants classified in this subclass are usually in the genus Magnolia L.

224 Maple:
This subclass is indented under subclass 216. Tree which belongs to the family Aceraceae.

(1) Note. Boxelder is proper for this subclass.

(2) Note. The genus for the maple is Acer.

225 Oak:
This subclass is indented under subclass 216. Tree which belongs to the genus Quercus.

(1) Note. Genus Quercus is part of the Beech (Fagaceae) family.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS:
216, for Beech (Fagus L) trees.

226 SHRUB OR VINE:
This subclass is indented under the class definition. Plant which is woody, broad leaved, branched at or near the base, of shrubby or vining habit, and which may attain a height of about 15 feet.

227 Lantana:
This subclass is indented under subclass 226. Plant which belongs to the genus Lantana.

228 Clematis:
This subclass is indented under subclass 226. Plant which belongs to the genus Clematis.

229 Chamaelaucium:
This subclass is indented under subclass 226. Plant which belongs to the genus Chamaelaucium.

230 Forsythia:
This subclass is indented under subclass 226. Plant which belongs to the genus Forsythia.

231 Heather:
This subclass is indented under subclass 226. Plant which is marketed as heath or heather .

(1) Note. Examples of plants which may be found in this subclass are those belonging to Chalone vulgaris, Erica persoluta, or any other species within Chalone and Erica.

232 Mandevilla (Dipladenia):
This subclass is indented under subclass 226. Plant which belongs to the genus Mandevilla and may be marketed under the alternate name Dipladenia.

233 Oleander:
This subclass is indented under subclass 226. Plant which belongs to the genus Nerium.

234 Pittosporum:
This subclass is indented under subclass 226. Plant which belongs to the genus Pittosporum.

235 Nandina:
This subclass is indented under subclass 226. Plant which belongs to the genus Nandina.

236 Hop:
This subclass is indented under subclass 226. Plant which belongs to the genus Humulus and the species lupulus.

(1) Note. The harvest cones of the hops vine are used in the flavoring of beers, stouts, and ales.

237 Potentilla:
This subclass is indented under subclass 226. Plant which belongs to the genus Potentilla.

238 Azalea or rhododendron:
This subclass is indented under subclass 226. Plant which belongs to the genus Rhododendron.

239 Light to medium pink:
This subclass is indented under subclass 238. Plant characterized by blooms which range from a light to a medium shade of pink (a color varying from reddish blue-red to yellowish red, from low to medium saturation, and from high to very high brilliance), as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 681, 1706, and 2122.

240 Dark pink to red:
This subclass is indented under subclass 238. Plant characterized by blooms which range in color from a dark shade of pink (a color varying from reddish blue-red to yellowish red, from low to medium saturation, and from high to very high brilliance), as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 1394, 1484, and 1983, to red (a color ranging from that of blood to that of a ruby), as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 1283, 1717, and 2021.

241 Barberry:
This subclass is indented under subclass 226. Plant which belongs to the genus Berberis.

242 Buddleia:
This subclass is indented under subclass 226. Plant which belongs to the genus Buddleia.

(1) Note.Plants of this subclass may also be identified by the common names Butterfly Bush and Summer Lilac .

243 Camellia:
This subclass is indented under subclass 226. Plant which belongs to the genus Camellia.

244 Light to medium pink:
This subclass is indented under subclass 243. Plant characterized by blooms which range from a light to a medium shade of pink (a color varying from reddish blue-red to yellowish red, from low to medium saturation, and from high to very high brilliance), as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 907, 1800, and 1988.

245 Dark pink to red:
This subclass is indented under subclass 243. Plant characterized by blooms which range in color from a dark shade of pink (a color varying from reddish blue-red to yellowish red, from low to medium saturation, and from high to very high brilliance), as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 1074, 1107, and 1215, to red (a color ranging from that of blood to that of a ruby), as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 589, 927, and 1583.

246 Euonymus:
This subclass is indented under subclass 226. Plant which belongs to the genus Euonymus.

247 Holly:
This subclass is indented under subclass 226. Plant which belongs to the genus Ilex.

248 Lilac:
This subclass is indented under subclass 226. Plant which belongs to the genus Syringa.

(1) Note. Tree lilacs are properly classified in this subclass.

249 English ivy (i.e., Hedera helix variety):
This subclass is indented under subclass 226. Plant which belongs to the genus Hedera and species helix.

250 Hydrangea:
This subclass is indented under subclass 226. Plant which belongs to the genus Hydrangea.

251 Veronica:
This subclass is indented under subclass 226. Plant which belongs to the genus Veronica.

(1) Note. Plants proper for this subclass are commercially recognized as Hebe or Hebe buxifolia.

252 Crape myrtle:
This subclass is indented under subclass 226. Plant which belongs to the genus Lagerstroemia.

253 Pyracantha:
This subclass is indented under subclass 226. Plant which belongs to the genus Pyracantha.

(1) Note. Plants of this subclass will commonly be referred to as Firethorn.

254 Raphiolepis:
This subclass is indented under subclass 226. Plant which belongs to the genus Raphiolepis.

255 Gardenia:
This subclass is indented under subclass 226. Plant which belongs to the genus Gardenia.

256 Bougainvillea:
This subclass is indented under subclass 226. Plant which belongs to the genus Bougainvillea.

257 Hibiscus:
This subclass is indented under subclass 226. Plant which belongs to the genus Hibiscus.

258 COMMERCIAL HERBACEOUS VEGETABLE OR HERB PLANT:
This subclass is indented under the class definition. Plant which is in the market class of vegetable plant or herb plant.

(1) Note. These plants or their extracts may be used as food, medicines, for cosmetic purposes, etc.

259 Mint:
This subclass is indented under subclass 258. Plant which belongs to the genus Mentha.

260 Asparagus:
This subclass is indented under subclass 258. Plant which belongs to the genus Asparagus.

(1) Note. The asparagus is dioecious, having an extensive system of storage and feeder roots, a spear producing crown, and spears maturing into brush, fern-like stalks generally resembling a tree in branching habit, ranging between 4 to 12 feet in height, having cladodes in lieu of true leaves.

(2) Note. Most activity in this subclass will be limited to commercial varieties of A. officinalis.

261 Tomato:
This subclass is indented under subclass 258. Plant which belongs to the genus and species Lycopersicon esculentum.

262 Rhubarb:
This subclass is indented under subclass 258. Plant which belongs to the genus Rheum (R. x cultorum).

263 HERBACEOUS ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING PLANT (E.G., NICOTIANA, TRITOMA, DELPHINIUM, DICENTRA, LOBELIA, NASTURTIUM, ETC.):
This subclass is indented under the class definition. Plant which is herbaceous and principally characterized by and grown for its attractive blossoms (e.g., nicotiana, tritoma, delphinium, dicentra, lobelia, nasturtium, etc.).

(1) Note. Annuals, biennials, perennials and flowering "house plants" are proper for this subclass if not provided for specifically elsewhere.

264 African violet:
This subclass is indented under subclass 263. Plant which belongs to the genus Saintpaulia.

265 White:
This subclass is indented under subclass 264. Violet which has white petal color, as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 4777, 5190, and 7685.

266 Pink:
This subclass is indented under subclass 264. Violet which has pink petal color, as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 5016, 5494, and 7261.

267 Red-purple:
This subclass is indented under subclass 264. Violet which has red-purple petal color, as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 7824, 7704, and 7028.

268 Purple or blue with white edge:
This subclass is indented under subclass 264. Violet which is purple or blue but also has a petal edge band or margin colored white, as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 1077, 4972, and 5701.

269 Single color with double or semi-double flower:
This subclass is indented under subclass 264. Violet which has a petal coloration which is essentially monochromatic and wherein the flowers have more than one single layer of petals, as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 4303, 5024, and 7331.

270 Multicolor:
This subclass is indented under subclass 264. Violet which has petals which are bicolored or which have blushes, patches, spots, or other patterns of multiple colors, as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 3146, 5292, and 6525.

(1) Note. Purple or blue violets which also have a white marginal band are not included in this subclass.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS:
268, for purple or blue violets which also have a white marginal band.

271 With double or semi-double flower:
This subclass is indented under subclass 270. Multicolor violet which has more than one single layer of petals, as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 4308, 7323, and 8136.

272 Carnation or pink:
This subclass is indented under subclass 263. Plant which belongs to the genus Dianthus.

273 Spray type:
This subclass is indented under subclass 272. Carnation or pink which by their genetic makeup express lateral flowerbuds with a terminal (primary) flower bud which render a spray of flowers on a single stem.

274 White:
This subclass is indented under subclass 273. Spray type carnation or pink characterized by blooms which are white, as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 4099, 6571, and 6600.

275 Yellow:
This subclass is indented under subclass 273. Spray type carnation or pink characterized by blooms which are yellow, as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 3663, 5290, and 6273.

276 Light to medium pink:
This subclass is indented under subclass 273.
Spray type carnation or pink characterized by blooms which range from a light to a medium shade of pink (a color varying from reddish blue-red to yellowish red, from low to medium saturation, and from high to very high brilliance), as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 747, 5511, and 6663.

277 Dark pink:
This subclass is indented under subclass 273.
Spray type carnation or pink characterized by blooms which are a dark shade of pink (a color varying from reddish blue-red to yellowish red, from low to medium saturation, and from high to very high brilliance), as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 3391, 5574, and 5793.

278 Red:
This subclass is indented under subclass 273.
Spray type carnation or pink characterized by blooms which are red (a color ranging from that of blood to that of a ruby), as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 5517, 6554, and 6626.

279 White:
This subclass is indented under subclass 272.
Carnation or pink characterized by blooms which are white, as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 3437, 6417, and 6442.

280 Yellow:
This subclass is indented under subclass 272.
Carnation or pink characterized by blooms which are yellow, as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 3341, 5526, and 6447.

281 Light to medium pink:
This subclass is indented under subclass 272.
Carnation or pink characterized by blooms which range from a light to a medium shade of pink (a color varying from reddish blue-red to yellowish red, from low to medium saturation and from high to very high brilliance), as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 499, 750, and 767.

282 Dark pink:
This subclass is indented under subclass 272.
Carnation or pink characterized by blooms which are a dark shade of pink (a color varying from reddish blue-red to yellowish red, from low to medium saturation and from high to very high brilliance), as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 133, 319, and 2034.

283 Red:
This subclass is indented under subclass 272.
Carnation or pink characterized by blooms which are red (a color ranging from that of blood to that of a ruby), as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 148, 372, and 533.

284 Chrysanthemum (e.g., Chrysanthemum indicum, etc.):
This subclass is indented under subclass 263.
Plant which belongs to the genus Chrysanthemum or the genus Dendranthema (e.g., Chrysanthemum indicum, etc.).

(1) Note. Proper for this subclass are chrysanthemums, chrysanths, or mums which are other than Chrysanthemum morifolium, Dendranthema grandiflora, Chrysanthemum hortorum, or shasta daisy. The chrysanthemums proper for this subclass may be decorative, single (daisy), semi-double, anemone, etc. in type.

285 Shasta daisy:
This subclass is indented under subclass 284.
Plant which is a shasta daisy (i.e., C. maximum, Leucanthemum X superbum, C. leucanthemum X C. maximum).

286 Chrysanthemum morifolium or Dendranthema grandiflora (i.e., Chrysanthemum hortorum):
This subclass is indented under subclass 284.
Chrysanthemum which belongs to Chrysanthemum morifolium, Dendranthema grandiflora, or Chrysanthemum hortorum.

(1) Note. This and indented subclasses include the genera and species C. morifolium, D. grandiflora, and C. hortorum which may or may not be decorative (e.g., single, daisy, anemone, etc.).

(2) Note. This subclass is proper for the nondecorative mums which are not specifically provided for below. This subclass includes chrysanthemums having five or fewer rows of ray florets such as the singles and anemones, and also the

semi-doubles in which the ray florets are arranged in more than five rows but whose discs are clearly evident as daisy-like eyes.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS:

287+, for Chrysanthemum morifolium, Dendranthema grandiflora, or Chrysanthemum hortorum decorative chrysanthemums.

294+, for Chrysanthemum morifolium, Dendranthema grandiflora, or Chrysanthemum hortorum nondecorative (e.g., single, daisy, anemone, etc.) chrysanthemums of a color specified in the subclass titles.

287 Decorative (i.e., double-flowered and indistinct eye of disc floret):
This subclass is indented under subclass 286.
Chrysanthemum characterized as having more than five rows of ray florets and an indistinct eye of disc florets.

(1) Note. Decorative mums may be seen in various forms such as incurves, decoratives, pompoms, spiders, threads, and quills.

288 White:
This subclass is indented under subclass 287.
Decorative chrysanthemum characterized by blooms which are white (a color comparable to fresh snow; a neutral or achromatic color of highest brilliance; the lightest gray), as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 1171, 2005, and 2025.

289 Yellow:
This subclass is indented under subclass 287.
Decorative chrysanthemum characterized by blooms which are yellow (a color which resembles the hue of ripe lemons or the color of sulphur), as typified by U.S.plant patent Nos. 1348, 1547, and 1676.

290 Orange:
This subclass is indented under subclass 287.
Decorative chrysanthemum characterized by blooms which are orange (a color varying from reddish red-yellow to red-yellow, in saturation from high to very high, and in brilliance from medium to high), as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 1697, 1956, and 2029.

291 Light to medium pink:
This subclass is indented under subclass 287.
Decorative chrysanthemum characterized by blooms which range from a light to a medium shade of pink (a color varying from reddish blue-red to yellowish red, from low to very high brilliance), as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 1020, 1168, and 1306.

292 Dark pink:
This subclass is indented under subclass 287.
Decorative chrysanthemum characterized by blooms which are a dark shade of pink (a color varying from reddish blue-red to yellowish red, from low to medium saturation, and from high to very high brilliance), as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 1132, 1310, and 1824.

293 Red:
This subclass is indented under subclass 287.
Decorative chrysanthemum characterized by blooms which are red (a color ranging from that of blood to that of a ruby), as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 1165, 1877, and 1889.

294 White or cream:
This subclass is indented under subclass 286.
Chrysanthemum characterized by blooms which are white or cream as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 5475 and 3499.

295 Yellow or gold:
This subclass is indented under subclass 286.
Chrysanthemum characterized by blooms which are yellow or gold as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 4529 and 3189.

296 Orange or bronze:
This subclass is indented under subclass 286.
Chrysanthemum characterized by blooms which are orange or bronze as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 2019 and 3445.

297 Pink:
This subclass is indented under subclass 286.
Chrysanthemum characterized by blooms which are pink as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 5815 and 1957.

298 Red:
This subclass is indented under subclass 286. Chrysanthemum characterized by blooms which are red as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 3446 and 5414.

299 Freesia:
This subclass is indented under subclass 263. Plant which belongs to the genus Freesia.

(1) Note. Freesias are part of the Iris family. They are grown from corms and have fragrant, flaring, tubular flowers in a one-sided cluster at right angles to the stem and to the tall erect leaves.

300 Fuchsia:
This subclass is indented under subclass 263. Plant characterized as a chiefly tropical plant belonging to the genus Fuchsia and having drooping purplish, white, or reddish flowers.

(1) Note. Fuchsias are part of the Evening Primrose family. They have simple, usually opposite leaves and spectacular blossoms arising from the leaf axils on new growth.

301 Gladiolus:
This subclass is indented under subclass 263. Plant which belongs to the genus Gladiolus and which have sword-shaped leaves of parallel venation, and a long showy flower spike which progressively opens flowers from the basal portion.

302 Euphorbia:
This subclass is indented under subclass 263. Plant which belongs to the genus Euphorbia.

(1) Note. Euphorbia is also commonly known as a member of the Spurge family which includes Flowering Spurge, Snow-on-the-Mountain, Fire Glow, etc.

303 Poinsettia:
This subclass is indented under subclass 302. Euphorbia plant which belongs to the genus Euphorbia and species pulcherrima having large showy bracts under small flowers.

304 White or cream:
This subclass is indented under subclass 303. Poinsettia plant characterized by blooms which are white as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 1802 and 2731.

305 Yellow:
This subclass is indented under subclass 303. Poinsettia plant characterized by blooms which are substantially of a yellowish hue, as typified by U.S. plant patent No. 7229.

306 Pink:
This subclass is indented under subclass 303. Poinsettia plant characterized by blooms which are pink as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 2501 and 3735.

307 Red:
This subclass is indented under subclass 303. Poinsettia plant characterized by blooms which are red as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 4310 and 6104.

308 Verbena:
This subclass is indented under subclass 263. Plant which belongs to the genus Verbena and is characterized by their low habit, palmately divided or lobed, hairy leaves, delicate, colorful blossom clusters and drought tolerance.

309 Alstroemeria:
This subclass is indented under subclass 263. Plant which belongs to the genus Alstroemeria.

(1) Note. Genus Alstroemeria may include any of about 50 species of plants which are characterized as being forced from tuberous roots, forming a conspicuous tender crown, with flowering stems to 2 feet tall and more, and producing 9 to 12 flowers of funnel shape which are composed of 6 segments formed in 2 circles with the inner circle being distinct. Flowers may be spotted and multicolored.

(2) Note. The plants within this subclass are part of the Amaryllis family and may also be identified as "Inca lily" or "Peruvian lily".

310 Iris:
This subclass is indented under subclass 263.
Plant which belongs to the genus Iris.

(1) Note. These plants which are part of the family Iridaceae are characterized as being rhizomatous or bulbous, having sword-like, stiff, blue-green to green leaves of parallel venation; colorful, multiflowered spikes, with flowers emerging from sheathing scales on the scape. The flowers have three outer (fall) reflexed petals which may be bearded basally and three inner (erect) standard segments.

311 Orchid:
This subclass is indented under subclass 263.
Plant which belongs to the family Orchidaceae.

(1) Note. These plants are characterized as having sympodial or monopodial growth, pseudobulbs, leaves of parallel venation, and flowers which are terminal, and which are normally composed of three sepals, two upper and one lower bearded petal centering a column.

(2) Note. While this family contains over 50,000 members of a myriad of descriptions, predominant commercial species will be limited to Cattleya, Vanda, and Cymbidium. This subclass is intended to comprehend all plants which are to be commercially marketed as "Orchid" plants by art recognition.

312 Daylily:
This subclass is indented under subclass 263.
Plant which belongs to the genus Hemerocallis.

313 Lily:
This subclass is indented under subclass 263.
Plant which belongs to the genus Lilium.

(1) Note. These plants are characterized as emerging from scaled bulbs, lance-like leaves, and funnel to bell-shaped flowers with six spreading or recurving segments, with plural, long-lasting flowers opening progressively on individual stems spaced along or radiating from the top portion of the main stem.

(2) Note. More than 80 species and interspecific hybrids of lilies are included in this subclass.

314 Asiatic:
This subclass is indented under subclass 313.
Lily which belongs to the market class Asiatic hybrid lily.

(1) Note. Asiatic lilies are characterized by the presence of a nectary structure at the base of each of the tepals and the absence of pilose projections on the out-facing surfaces of the tepals

315 Oriental:
This subclass is indented under subclass 313.
Lily which belongs to the market class Oriental hybrid lily.

(1) Note. Oriental lilies are characterized by the absence of a nectary structure at the base of each of the tepals and the presence of pilose projections on the out-facing surfaces of the tepals.

316 Peony:
This subclass is indented under subclass 263.
Plant which belongs to the genus Paeonia, having flowers which are large, showy, usually solitary, and terminal of varied coloration (e.g., pink, white, cream, red, etc.).

317 Impatiens:
This subclass is indented under subclass 263.
Plant which belongs to the genus Impatiens.

(1) Note. Impatiens are tender, succulent, having foliage in colors from green to multi-color variations, and single or double spurred flowers of shades in white, pink, orange, and red, and which form seed pods which forcibly dehisce seeds on maturity.

318 New Guinea:
This subclass is indented under subclass 317.
Impatiens which belongs to the species I. hawkeri.

319 Double flowered:
This subclass is indented under subclass 318. New guinea impatiens which have more than one single row of petals.

320 Phlox:
This subclass is indented under subclass 263. Plant which belongs to the genus Phlox and which is characterized by having lance-shaped leaves and flower clusters which may be white, pink, purple, etc.

321 Dahlia:
This subclass is indented under subclass 263. Plant which belongs to the genus Dahlia and which is a tender, foliaceous plant characterized by having tuberous roots and large, colorful flowers.

(1) Note. Flowers of plants of this subclass may be of a myriad of colors and shades, single, semi-double, or fully double. Plant height may range from several inches to several feet. Foliage may be green or purple.

322 Snapdragon:
This subclass is indented under subclass 263. Plant which belongs to the genus Antirrhinum.

(1) Note. These plants are characterized by having a plurality of individual progressively opening flowers on a spike which bear an imagined resemblance to the mouth of a dragon; flowers are showy, two-lipped, variously colored, and bloom for long periods.

323. Viola:
This subclass is indented under subclass 263. Plant which belongs to the genus Viola.

(1) Note. These plants bear flowers which resemble those of violets, having five petals, the lower three normally or occasionally being distinctly rayed, and mature flowers normally flat when fully expanded; flowers are rich and wide in color variation, but flowers may be monochromatic.

(2) Note. The genus Viola includes both the pansy and the violet.

324 Geranium:
This subclass is indented under subclass 263. Plant which belongs to the genera Pelargonium or Geranium.

(1) Note. The genus Pelargonium includes the common garden geranium while the members of the genus Geranium are commonly known as Cranesbills.

(2) Note. These plants have divided to rounded leaves which are frequently colorfully rayed, normally characteristically scented, and which bear large clusters of flowers on short flower stems carried by a primary stem to reside atop the foliage; numerous, showy flowers of normally the same color and shade are open at once to give the appearance of a ball; and flower colors are normally in shades of red, pink, white, etc.

325 Zonal:
This subclass is indented under subclass 324. Geranium plant which belongs to Pelargonium zonale or Pelargonium X hortorum.

(1) Note. The Zonal geraniums are also known as Fish geraniums.

326 White:
This subclass is indented under subclass 325. Zonal geranium plant which has a petal color which is essentially white, as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 8894, 9796, and 10012.

327 Peach, salmon, or orange:
This subclass is indented under subclass 325. Zonal geranium plant which has a petal color which is essentially within the color ranges of peach, salmon, and orange, as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 7936, 8285, and 9773.

328 Pink:
This subclass is indented under subclass 325. Zonal geranium plant which has an essentially pink petal color, as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 4215, 6708, and 9572.

329 Purple, red-purple, or lavender:
This subclass is indented under subclass 325. Zonal geranium plant which has a petal color which is essentially within the color ranges of

purple, red-purple, or lavender, as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 2868, 7083, and 9307.

330 Red:
This subclass is indented under subclass 325. Zonal geranium plant which has an essentially red petal color, as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 9551, 9747, and 9774.

331 Regal or Martha Washington:
This subclass is indented under subclass 324. Geranium plant which belongs to Pelargonium X domesticum.

(1) Note. Martha Washington geraniums are also known as Summer Azaleas.

332 Ivy leaf:
This subclass is indented under subclass 324. Geranium plant which belongs to Pelargonium peltatum and which is commonly known as Ivy leaf geranium.

(1) Note. The Ivy leaf geranium is also called the Hanging geranium.

333 Streptocarpus:
This subclass is indented under subclass 263. Plant which belongs to the genus Streptocarpus.

(1) Note. Streptocarpus is characterized by having low growing, deep green, generally flat but rugose leaves of normally accuminate shape, and colorful, deep throated, trumpet-formed normally clustered, five (fused) petals, on short pedicles carried by long, pubescent stems; and flower colors are in white, shades of blue, violet, purple, pink, and red.

334 Gazania:
This subclass is indented under subclass 263. Plant which belongs to the genus Gazania.

(1) Note. Gazanias are characterized by being semi-tender, low growing or spreading, flowering plants which tend to cover the soil when undisturbed; are sun loving and express colorful flowers which normally contain distinctive marks on basal portions of ray florets; flowers are normally single to semi-double, but may be fully double; and foliage is usually glabrous, but may be pubescent.

335 Kalanchoe:
This subclass is indented under subclass 263. Plant which belongs to the genus Kalanchoe.

(1) Note. Kalanchoes are characterized as being day-length responsive, having thick, usually rounded, succulent leaves and large clusters of showy, colorful florets which open nearly uniformly, giving the effect of tight masses of color held closely above foliage; and flower color is in shades of reds, yellows, golds, pinks, violets, etc.

(2) Note. Some long-stemmed varieties are used as cut flowers.

336 White:
This subclass is indented under subclass 335. Kalanchoe having a white flower color, as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 8343 and 10238.

337 Purple:
This subclass is indented under subclass 335. Kalanchoe having a purple flower color, as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 4298, 4306, and 6878.

338 Yellow:
This subclass is indented under subclass 335. Kalanchoe having a yellow flower color, as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 3389, 3854, and 4744.

339 Pink:
This subclass is indented under subclass 335. Kalanchoe having a pink flower color, as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 3290, 4343, and 5384.

340 Orange:
This subclass is indented under subclass 335. Kalanchoe having an orange flower color, as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 5961, 7792, and 8998.

341 Red:
This subclass is indented under subclass 335. Kalanchoe having a red flower color, as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 7524, 7794, and 9839.

342 Aquatic plant:
This subclass is indented under subclass 263. Plant which is an herbaceous plant which grows or lives in water.

(1) Note. An example of a plant found in this subclass is a water lily, which is a member of the genus Nymphaea, etc.

343 Begonia:
This subclass is indented under subclass 263. Plant which belongs to the genus Begonia.

(1) Note. Included in this subclass are begonias of the commercial house plant type as well as types having conspicuous foliage and inconspicuous flowering.

(2) Note. Begonias are tropical and may have brightly colored and/or veined irregular leaves and waxy appearing single to fully double inconspicuous or attractive flowers of a variety of soft to vibrant colors.

344 Rieger:
This subclass is indented under subclass 343. Begonia plant which is known and marketed generally as "tuberous" rather than "fibrous" begonia.

(1) Note. Rieger begonias botanically belong to species such as elatior, scotrana, tuberhybrida, hiemalis (Fotsch) and hybrids involving such species and usually have flowers of outstanding size, and/or number, and/or doubleness and/or color, or combinations of two or more.

345 White:
This subclass is indented under subclass 344. Rieger begonia plant having white petal color, as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 3785, 6216, and 7043.

346 Yellow:
This subclass is indented under subclass 344. Rieger begonia plant having petal colors in the yellow range, as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 3474, 3750, and 4124.

347 Orange or orange-red:
This subclass is indented under subclass 344. Rieger begonia plant having petal colors in the orange to orange-red range, as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 3365, 3868, and 7039.

348 Pink:
This subclass is indented under subclass 344. Rieger begonia plant having petal colors in the pink range, as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 5179, 5746, and 6435.

349 Red or red-purple:
This subclass is indented under subclass 344. Rieger begonia plant having petal colors in the red to red-purple range, as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 3904, 4210, and 6928.

350 Achimenes:
This subclass is indented under subclass 263. Plant which belongs to the genus Achimenes or is marketed as Achimenes .

(1) Note. Achimenes, also called Hot Water plant, is characterized as being perennial, having scaly, fleshy rhizomes, and simple, toothed leaves which may be fleshy and pubescent. It may have one to several axil or cyme, a five parted, tubular to salviform corolla, with a three part lower lip and a two part upper lobe.

351 Exacum:
This subclass is indented under subclass 263. Plant which belongs to the genus Exacum.

(1) Note. Exacum is characterized as a biennial or perennial glabrous plant which is erect, densely branched, sessile, or branched simple, entire leaves; flowers cymose, leafy, forking or solitary, four to five lobed calyx bear corolla which are salviform to rotate, tubular-cylindric, and having four to five lobes which are ovate to oblong.

(2) Note. E. affine which is a popular house plant may also be called German violet or Persian violet.

352 Bouvardia:
This subclass is indented under subclass 263. Plant which belongs to the genus Bouvardia.

(1) Note. Bouvardia is characterized by having ovate or lanceolate to oblong leaves which are entire to laciniate and have stipule sheathing. Flowers in terminal cymes or corymbs or solitary. Flower colors in white, yellow, pink, and red. Calyx tube is globose to companulate, with four lobes of linear shape; the corolla is tubular to salver shaped with four lobes.

353 Hosta:
This subclass is indented under subclass 263.
Plant which belongs to the genus Hosta.

(1) Note. Hosta may also be known as Plantain lily. It is a member of the Liliaceae family having stolonaceous roots; rosette clump forming; long petioled, entire, generally heart-shaped leaf; and six-lobed companulate or funnelform, generally inconspicuous flowers on scapes.

354 Gypsophila:
This subclass is indented under subclass 263.
Plant which belongs to the genus Gypsophila.

(1) Note. Gypsophila are also known as Baby's Breath.

(2) Note. Gypsophila is characterized as an herb of rosette form arising from woody, perennial stock, with lanceolate to linear, alternate leaves on bolting stem; flowers are numerous, tiny, on spreading panicles; and calyx five-parted and five petals. Flowers may be double and are usually white or light pastel shades.

355 Aster:
This subclass is indented under subclass 263.
Plant which belongs to the genus Aster.

(1) Note. Asters are characterized as herbaceous perennials with stalked lower, sessile higher leaves; discoid to radiate capitulums which are solitary to clustered in corymbs; any of a multitude of species and cross-species plants within the genus Aster.

356 Petunia:
This subclass is indented under subclass 263.
Plant which belongs to the genus Petunia.

(1) Note. Petunias are characterized as being annual or perennial plants having pubescent stems, solitary flowers in upper leaf axils; having five-lobed calyx and five-lobed salviform to funnelform usually equally lobed, complete, ruffled or crimped corolla of solid, mixed, and varied color patterns.

357 Gerbera:
This subclass is indented under subclass 263.
Plant which belongs to the genus Gerbera.

(1) Note. Gerbera is also known as Transvaal daisy or Barberton daisy.

(2) Note. Gerberas are characterized as having hairy, basal rosette, entire to dentate or pinnately lobed petiolate leaves ascending to spreading to form mounded specimens; capitulums are radiate, solitary on long peduncles, densely, doubly ray flowered, blending to disc florets of same to contrasting coloration.

358 Limonium:
This subclass is indented under subclass 263.
Plant which belongs to the genus Limonium.

(1) Note. Limonium is also known as statice, sea lavender, and marsh rosemary.

(2) Note. These plants have a simple, entire, or pennatifid, basal rosetting or are clustered at axils. The calyx is tubular with a five-lobed tubular corolla connate only at the base.

359 Helichrysum:
This subclass is indented under subclass 263.
Plant which belongs to the genus Helichrysum.

(1) Note. This plant is also known as the Everlasting flower.

(2) Note. Helichrysum is described as capitulum radiate, discoid, solitary, or several

often in a corymb. Phyllaries in few to many, imbricate series, rigid, scarious, white, variously colored, few to many flowers usually in shades of yellow.

360 Osteospermum:
This subclass is indented under subclass 263.
Plant which belongs to the genus Osteospermum.

(1) Note. These plants have alternate, entire, toothed pennatifid or pinnatisect foliage; radiate capitulum; few to many solitary terminals or may have loose umbellate or corymbose panicles.

361 Eryngium:
This subclass is indented under subclass 263.
Plant which belongs to the genus Eryngium.

(1) Note. Eryngium plants are commonly called eryngo or sea holly.

(2) Note. These plants are characterized as perennials, flower stem is ascending and branching, leaves basal, entire to three-pinnatisect, linear-lanceolate to ovate, coriaceous, membranous, petillate or sessile, and sometimes spiny. Flowers are small, packed involucral bracts and spiny.

362 Anigozanthos:
This subclass is indented under subclass 263.
Plant which belongs to the genus Anigozanthos.

(1) Note. This plant is also known as Kangaroo Paw, Cat's Paw, or Australian Sword Lily.

(2) Note. This plant is a perennial and is characterized as having leaves narrow, mostly basal; flowers in one-sided woolly racemes, hairy inside; and the tube long and flaring, slightly irregular.

363 Scaevola:
This subclass is indented under subclass 263.
Plant which belongs to the genus Scaevola.

(1) Note. There are more than 90 species in this genus and they are characterized by having solitary flowers from leaf axils or in few flowered cymes; corolla tube is slit to the base on the upper side; lobes are subequal, spreading, wings equal; and five stamens.

364 Pathiphyllum:
This subclass is indented under subclass 263.
Plant which belongs to the genus Spathiphyllum.

(1) Note. Spathiphyllum is commonly known as Spathe Flower.

365 Anthurium:
This subclass is indented under subclass 263.
Plant which belongs to the genus Anthurium.

(1) Note. Anthurium is commonly known as Tail Flower.

366 White or cream:
This subclass is indented under subclass 365.
Anthurium plant which has a spathe and spadix of white or cream coloration, as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 8129, 8131, and 8821.

367 Pink:
This subclass is indented under subclass 365.
Anthurium plant which has a spathe and spadix of pink coloration, as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 9450 and 9669.

368 Purple, purple-red, or lavender:
This subclass is indented under subclass 365.
Anthurium plant which has a spathe and spadix of purple, purple-red, or lavender coloration, as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 8375, 9686, and 9449.

369 Red:
This subclass is indented under subclass 365.
Anthurium plant which has a spathe and spadix of red coloration, as typified by U.S. plant patent Nos. 4375, 4376, and 7044.

370 Bromeliad:
This subclass is indented under subclass 263.
Plant which belongs to the family Bromeliaceae.

(1) Note. Bromeliad plants may be epiphytic, have stiff sword-like, pointed, and sharp leaves, and may have strikingly colored, patterned foliage and

spectacular, complex vibrantly colored flowers. They are widely used as house plants.

371 Guzmania:
This subclass is indented under subclass 370. Bromeliad plant which belongs to the genus Guzmania.

372 Cactus:
This subclass is indented under subclass 263. Plant which belongs to the family Cactaceae.

(1) Note. Cacti are generally characterized by a high tolerance to drought, thick fleshy appendages, thick waxy cuticles covering exposed plant parts, often the presence of needles, and normally slow growth. They may also have showy flowers such as the Christmas cactus.

373 HERBACEOUS ORNAMENTAL FOLIAGE PLANT:
This subclass is indented under the class definition. Plant which is herbaceous and principally characterized by and grown for its ornamental foliage.

(1) Note. The plants in this and the indented subclasses are normally plants which are commercially marketed as "house plants".

374 Syngonium:
This subclass is indented under subclass 373. Plant which belongs to the genera Syngonium Schott or Nephthytis Hort.

375 Calathea:
This subclass is indented under subclass 373. Plant which belongs to the genus Calathea.

376 Aglaonema:
This subclass is indented under subclass 373. Plant which belongs to the genus Araceae and is commercially marketed under the name Aglaonema .

(1) Note. Some species of Aglaonema are known as Chinese evergreen.

377 Schefflera:
This subclass is indented under subclass 373. Plant which belongs to the genus Schefflera.

(1) Note. Schefflera is commonly known as Umbrella Tree.

378 Dieffenbachia:
This subclass is indented under subclass 373. Plant which belongs to the genus Dieffenbachia.

(1) Note. These plants are characterized by having thick, succulent stems with distinct, leaf sheaf defined segments at the nodes, and attractive, patterned variegations in the foliage.

(2) Note. Dieffenbachia is also known as dumb-cane.

379 Fern:
This subclass is indented under subclass 373. Plant which is a flowerless, seedless, vascular plant of the class Filicinae.

(1) Note. Ferns have frond-like foliage and normally or commonly have a multitude of opposite leaflets and reproduce by spores.

(2) Note. Included in this subclass are Staghorn and Bird Nest ferns which have large simple fronds of various shapes without leaflets.

380 Hoya:
This subclass is indented under subclass 373. Plant which belongs to the genus Hoya.

(1) Note. This is a large family encompassing plants of a myriad of habits, sizes, and origins such as desert or forest.

(2) Note. Some species may have foliage, but foliage may be seasonal (i.e., on new growth) and temporary.

(3) Note. Some species may exhibit large or showy, colorful flowers and/or bear edible fruit.

(4) Note. Hoyas are characterized as forming vines with large, green, and frequently variegated by marginal cream coloration, thick leaves which curve inwardly toward the undersurface.

381 Philodendron:
This subclass is indented under subclass 373. Plant which belongs to the genus Philodendron.

(1) Note. These plants are characterized by having a vining habit and being a climbing tropical, tender vine.

(2) Note. Plants in this subclass vary in leaf shape, leaf and leaf petiole coloration, leaf size and leaf coloration, and may vary in ploidy.

382 Sansevieria:
This subclass is indented under subclass 373. Plant which belongs to the genus Sansevieria.

(1) Note. These plants are characterized by having short to long, thick and stiff lance-shaped leaves which are frequently patterned in various shades of green and which may be marginally variegated with yellow, and which normally spread by rhizomatous appendages. Sansevieria is normally grown as a house plant.

(2) Note. This plant may be referred to as Mother-in-law's tongue or Snake plant .

383 Dracaena or Cordyline:
This subclass is indented under subclass 373. Plant which belongs to the genera Dracaena or Cordyline.

(1) Note. Cordylines differ only slightly from Dracaenas and are sometimes listed as such.

(2) Note. These plants are characterized as having linear, strap-like foliage and may have highly attractive and notably long-lasting flower presentations.

(3) Note. The Dracaena is sometimes called the Corn plant. A popular variety of Cordyline is the Hawaiian ti plant.

384 GRASS (e.g., pampas, elephant, etc.):
This subclass is indented under the class definition. Plant which belongs to the family Gramineae.

(1) Note. These plants have narrow leaves, hollow and jointed stems, and spikes of clusters of membranous flowers borne in small spiklets.

385 Sugar cane:
This subclass is indented under subclass 384. Plant which belongs to the genus and species Saccharum officinarum.

(1) Note. Sugar cane is tall and has thick tough stems.

386 Perennial corn:
This subclass is indented under subclass 384. Plant which is perennial and which has within its genetic background at least one of the antecedents of modern corn (i.e., Zea mays).

387 Salt grass:
This subclass is indented under subclass 384. Plant which belongs to the genus Distichles.

388 Recreational turf or pasture grass:
This subclass is indented under subclass 384. Plant which is normally used as a cover for a tract of ground.

(1) Note. These grasses may be adapted for either recreational or pasture use.

389 Bermuda grass:
This subclass is indented under subclass 388. Grass which belongs to the genus Cynodon.

(1) Note. Plants included in this subclass may be members of Cynodon dactylon, Cynodon transvaalensis, or interspecific hybrids within the genus Cynodon.

390 Zoysia grass:
This subclass is indented under subclass 388. Grass which belongs to the genus Zoysia.

(1) Note. Plants included in this subclass may be members of Zoysia japonica, Zoysia matrella, or interspecific hybrids within the genus Zoysia.

391 Buffalo grass:
This subclass is indented under subclass 388. Grass which belongs to Buchloe dactyloides

and is of any ploidy level of a plant within this species.

392 St. Augustine grass:
This subclass is indented under subclass 388. Grass which belongs to the genus Stenotaprum.

(1) Note. Included in this subclass is the species S. secundatum or related species which share the same market class.

(2) Note. This grass is noted to have thick, heavy stems and leaves of normally two spikes per node, aggressive growth, forming heavy, strong ground covers; a spreading grass.

393 Bluegrass:
This subclass is indented under subclass 388. Grass which belongs to the genus Poa.

(1) Note. A common species member of this genus is P. pratensis.

(2) Note. Bluegrass is characterized as a bunch grass with some ability to spread due to rhizomes and producing seed largely to predominantly through apomixis; having fine, dense, lush foliage of pleasing green to blue green hues, and forming abundant seed panicels on slender, strong spikes.

394 MUSHROOM:
This subclass is indented under the class definition. Plant which is a multicellular fleshy fungi of the class Basidiomycetes, characteristically having an umbrella-shaped cap borne on a stalk.

(1) Note. The entire cap and stalk of the mushroom are composed of hyphae. The above ground portion of the mushroom is the fruiting body.

395 MISCELLANEOUS:
This subclass is indented under the class definition. Plant not provided for above.

END